

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraphs beginning at page 2, line 20 and ending at page 18, line 22 with the following amended paragraphs:

Brief Description Of The Drawings

FIG. 1 is ~~a cross-sectional~~ an exploded view of a standard spray attachment of the prior art.

FIG. 2 is a ~~cross-sectional~~ side perspective view of one embodiment of a spray head utilized in the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of an embodiment of the filter assembly of the present invention.

~~FIG. 3B is a top planar view of an end cap for the filter assembly of the present invention showing radial ribs that direct the water flow.~~

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of ~~another embodiment of~~ an end cap for the filter assembly of the present invention showing radial ribs that direct the water flow taken along the line 4-4 in FIG. 3.

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view of ~~an~~ another embodiment of ~~a spray head~~ the filter assembly of the present invention.

FIG. 6 is a partial cross-sectional view of ~~another~~ an embodiment of ~~the filter assembly a~~ spray head of the present invention.

FIG. 7 is a perspective cross-sectional view of ~~a two handle faucet assembly with a spray attachment utilizing a~~ another embodiment of the filter assembly of the present invention.

FIG. 8 is a perspective view of a ~~single~~ two handle faucet assembly with a spray attachment utilizing ~~another embodiment of the~~ a filter assembly of the present invention.

~~FIG. 8B is an enlarged cross-sectional view of an adapter tee of the present invention.~~

FIG. 9A is a perspective view of a single handle faucet assembly without a spray attachment utilizing another embodiment of the filter assembly of the present invention.

FIG. 9B is an enlarged perspective view of an adapter tee of the present invention.

FIG. 10 is a perspective view of a single handle faucet assembly without a spray attachment utilizing another embodiment of the filter assembly of the present invention.

FIG. ~~10~~11 is a partial cross-sectional view of a spray attachment and filter assembly of the present invention.

FIG. ~~11~~12A is a cross-sectional view of a spray attachment and filter assembly of the present invention.

FIG. ~~11~~12B is a partial cross-sectional view of a typical installation of the spray attachment of FIG. ~~11~~12A.

FIG. ~~11~~12C is an enlarged cross-sectional view of an embodiment of a fitting utilized in the present invention.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 18 with the following amended paragraph:

The spray hose 30 provides a water supply that is dispensed through the nozzle 18 of the spray head 12. The spray hose assembly 14 has a seal 28 that prevents water from leaking from the spray hose 30 when the male end 26 of the spray hose assembly 14 is detachably attached to the female end 22 of the spray head 12. The spray attachment 10 may remain in a resting position in a spray holder 32 affixed to a sink 34 (FIG. 78) or may be extended out of the spray holder 32 and hand-held in an extended position for use in areas outside of the sink 34.

Please replace the paragraphs beginning at page 5, line 18 and ending at page 9, line 10 with the following amended paragraphs:

FIGs. 3[[A]] and [[4]] 5 depict a filter assembly 50 for filtering water supplied to the spray attachment 10. The filter assembly 50 reduces the amount of particles and other contaminants in the water supply and improves the taste and odor of the water supply. The filter assembly 50 includes a housing 52 having an inlet 54 and an outlet 56 to allow water to flow through the housing 52. The housing 52 is preferably constructed or injection molded of acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS). Those skilled in the art, however, will appreciate that any suitable temperature resistant thermoplastic material or other suitable material may be utilized for the housing 20. In both FIGs. 3[[A]] and [[4]] 5, the inlet 54 of the filter assembly 50 mates with the spray hose coupling 24 of the spray hose assembly 14 (FIG. 1) and the outlet 56 mates with the opening 21 of the spray head 12 (FIG. 1) to provide filtered water to the spray head 12. One skilled in the art would recognize that any filter assembly 50 may be employed in the present invention as long as the inlet 54 and the outlet 56 are configured to mate with spray hose coupling 24 and the opening 21, respectively. In one embodiment of the present invention, the inlet 54 has internal threads and the outlet 56 has external threads which correspond with the male end 26 and female end 22 threads, respectively. In one embodiment, the inlet 54, the outlet 56, the male end 26 and the female end 22 all have 1/4 inch NSP threads. The configuration of the inlet 54, the outlet 56, the opening 21, and the spray hose coupling 24 may be reversed so that the inlet 54 has external threads to engage a female end on the spray hose assembly 14 and the outlet 56 has internal threads to engage a male end in the opening 21.

In one embodiment, depicted in FIGs. 3[[A]] and [[3B]] 4, the filter assembly 50 may further comprise a filter cartridge 58, a channel 59, and an end cap 60. As depicted in FIG.

[[3B]] 4, radial ribs 66 on the end cap 60 fix the position of the filter cartridge 58 in the housing 52. The end cap 60 seals the filter assembly 50 at the inlet 54 to prevent flow of the filtered water back into the spray hose 30 (FIG. 1). The water flows around the radial ribs 66 into the channel 59. The channel 59 fluidly communicates with the inlet 54 and provides a path for the water supply to reach the filter cartridge 58. The filter cartridge 58 comprises a media 62 and an axial void 64 running down the center of the housing 52. The media 62 may include but is not limited to carbon block, copper, far infrared media, KDF, and Activated Titanium Carbon ("ATC"). The media 62 works especially well in sulfated waters where sulfates have been used as sequestering or flocculating agents. Other contaminants in water, like lead and other heavy metals, are removed or reduced as the contaminant is bonded to the media 62. Further, it is believed that oxidation/reduction reactions occurring within the media 62 control microbial growth. Organisms specifically controlled include fungi, algae and bacteria. Once the water supply travels through the media 62 in the cartridge 58, the water exits the filter assembly 50 through the axial void 64 and the outlet 56.

FIG. [[4]] 5 depicts another embodiment of the filter assembly 50. The filter assembly 50 may include filter pads for preventing the media from traveling outside of the housing. For example, an inlet pad 70 inside the housing 52 prevents the filtering media 62 from traveling through the inlet 54 and an outlet pad 74 prevents the media 62 from traveling through the outlet 56. In one embodiment, various types of filtering media 62 may be employed which may be separated into separate chambers by at least one interior pad 76. The media 62 may include but is not limited to any combination of far infrared, copper, granulated activated carbon, KDF, and ATC. The skilled artisan will appreciate that the interior pad 76 need not be present to accomplish the objective of the present invention. In such an embodiment, the housing 52 is

sequentially filled with different types of media 62 such that there are substantially distinct areas of the different media 62, yet they are in contact with each other. The inlet pad 70, the outlet pad 74, and the interior pad 76 may be constructed from any type of porous material including but not limited to stainless steel mesh or screens, Porex, plastic mesh or screens, and sintered metal.

In another embodiment of the present invention depicted in FIG. [[5]] 6, a filter assembly 50 may be inserted into a spray head 112. The spray head 112 comprises a spray handle 116, a nozzle 118, and a spray body 120. The spray body 120 is elongated in comparison to those generally known in the art to conceal the filter assembly 50 inside the spray head 112. The spray body 120 has a distal end 122 and a proximal end 124 and a cavity 126 extending from the proximal end 124 to at least partially the distal end 122. The distal end 122 comprises the spray handle 116 and the nozzle 118 as well as other water dispensing components (not shown) as are generally known in the art for controlling the flow of water out of the spray head 112. Water dispensing components include but are not limited to valves, channels, seals, and flow restrictors. The cavity 126 houses the filter assembly 50. The proximal end 124 of the spray body 120 has an opening 128 for receiving the filter assembly 50 into the cavity 126. In one embodiment, toward the distal end 122 of the spray body 120, the cavity 126 has a female end 127 to receive the outlet 56 of the filter assembly 50. The female end 127 has internal threads that receive the external threads of the outlet 56. When the outlet 56 engages the female end 127 of the cavity 126, the filter assembly 50 is detachably attached to the spray head 112. The spray hose assembly 14 described ~~above~~ in FIG. 1 may be employed to fluidly communicate with the proximal end 124 of the spray body 120 and the inlet 54 of the filter assembly 50. The spray hose coupling 24 detachably attaches to the inlet 54 as described above.

The filter assembly 50 may serve as the primary and only filter or may be secondary to or replaced by a filter assembly 100. FIGs. ~~6-9~~ 7-10 depict a filter assembly 100 for filtering water supplied to a spray attachment 10, which may be concealed under a sink 34.

As depicted in FIG. ~~[[6]]~~ 7, the filter assembly 100 comprises a housing 52 having the inlet 54 and the outlet 56 to allow water to flow through the housing 52 and the outlet pad 74 impeding the filtering media 62 from traveling through the outlet 56. In one embodiment, various types of filtering media 62 may be employed, which may be separated into separate chambers (not shown) by interior pads 76 (not shown). The skilled artisan will appreciate that the interior pad 76 need not be present to accomplish the objective of the present invention. In such an embodiment, the housing 52 is sequentially filled with different types of media 62 such that there are substantially distinct areas of the different media 62, yet they are in contact with each other. In another embodiment, the inlet pad 70 impedes the movement the filtering media 62 through the inlet 54. The same materials may be used for the media 62 and the housing 52 as well as the outlet pad 74, the inlet pad 70, and the interior pads 76 as described above. Further, the inlet pad 70, the outlet pad 74, and the interior pads 76 may have a mesh value in a range of about 50 to about 100 microns.

Please replace the paragraphs beginning at page 9, line 16 and ending at page 12, line 4 with the following amended paragraphs:

The filter assembly 100 may be utilized with a two-handle faucet assembly 140 as depicted in FIG. ~~[[7]]~~ 8 or with a single handle faucet assembly 160 as depicted in FIG. ~~[[8]]~~ 9A and ~~[[9]]~~ 10. Also, the filter assembly 100 may be used with faucet assemblies having the spray attachment 10 as depicted in FIGs. ~~[[7]]~~ 8 and ~~[[8]]~~ 9A or with faucet assemblies without the

spray attachment 10 as depicted in FIG. [[9]] 10. The following embodiments describe the filter assembly 100 in relation to either the single handle or the two-handle faucet assembly 160 and 140, respectively, and in relation to faucet assemblies with or without the spray attachment 10. These embodiments are not intended to be limited to the particular faucet assemblies depicted. One skilled in the art would recognize that these embodiments may be carried out by employing any of the faucet assemblies described.

In the two-handle faucet assembly 140 depicted in FIG. [[7]] 8, a cold water supply line 142 runs to a cold water handle 144 and a hot water supply line 146 runs to a hot water handle 148. The cold water supply line 142 and the hot water supply line 146 combine each water supply at a coupler tee 150 with standard plumbing fittings (not shown) including but not limited to washers, nuts, and rings, as are generally known in the art. O-rings (not shown) provide a water tight seal between the other fittings connecting the supply lines 142 and 146 and the coupler tee 150 to permit water flow therethrough without leakage. The cold and hot water supply lines 142 and 146, respectively, may be made of a copper material, or other similarly conductive material, which may connect to a flexible hose material from the cold and hot water handles 144 and 148, respectively, to the coupler tee 150. The coupler tee 150 then fluidly communicates with a spout assembly 152. One skilled in the art would recognize that a spout assembly 152 may include but is not limited to spouts, rings, seals, and diverters (not shown). A hose shank 154 also extends from the coupler tee 150 to provide fluid communication between the coupler tee 150 and the spray hose 30. The spray hose 30 connects to the hose shank 154 and provides the water supply to the spray head 12. However, in this embodiment, the spray hose 30 is disconnected from the hose shank 154. Instead, the inlet 54 of the filter assembly 100 may be detachably attached to the hose shank 154 with the fittings (not shown). The outlet 56 of the

filter assembly 100 detachably attaches to the spray hose 30 with fittings that are well known in the art. The spray hose 30 detachably attaches to the spray head 12 or spray head 112 as described above. The spray hose 30 is stored under the sink 34 and is supplied through the spray holder 32 when the spray hose 30 is pulled. In one embodiment, approximately 48 inches of spray hose 30 is utilized.

Alternatively, the filter assembly 100 may be plumbed directly into the cold water supply line 142 as depicted in FIG. [[8]] 9A. FIG. [[8]] 9A depicts a single handle faucet assembly 160 with a cold water supply line 142 and a hot water supply line 146 that combine each water supply at the coupler tee 150 with the fittings (not shown) described above. The cold and hot water supply lines 142 and 146, respectively, may be made of a copper material, or other similarly conductive material. The coupler tee 150 fluidly communicates with the spout assembly 152. A handle 162 extends from the spout assembly 152 to control the temperature and amount of water dispensed from the spout assembly 152. One skilled in the art would recognize that a spout assembly 152 may include but is not limited to spouts, rings, seals, and diverters (not shown). A hose shank 154 may also extend from the coupler tee 150 to provide fluid communication with the spray attachment 10. However, in this embodiment, the spray hose 30 is removed from the hose shank 154, and the hose shank 154 is covered with a pipe cap 164. The filter assembly 100 is plumbed into the cold water supply line 142 with an adapter tee 166 having ports 168, 170, and 172, as depicted in FIG. [[8]] 9B. Port 168 of the adapter tee 166 receives the lower portion 174 of the cold water supply line 142. Port 170 receives the upper portion 176 of the cold water supply line 142 which carries the cold water supply to the coupler tee 150. Port 172 receives the inlet 54 of the filter assembly 100. The outlet 56 of the filter

are aligned parallel to one another. The spray hose assembly 14 including the hot and cold water spray hoses 180 and 186 may detachably attach to the spray head 112 in the manner described above. However, the posterior end 184 of the hot water spray hose 180 bypasses the filter assembly 50 and fluidly communicates with the spray spout 44 to provide hot water to the spray spout 44 when the selector valve 36 is in the spray position 40. The anterior end 182 of the hot water spray hose 180 connects to the hot water supply line 146 with the adapter tee 166 in the manner described above in reference to FIGs. ~~[[8]]~~ 9A, ~~[[8]]~~ 9B, and ~~[[9]]~~ 10. The posterior end 190 of the cold water spray hose 186 detachably attaches to the inlet 54 of the filter assembly 50 with fittings that are generally well known in the art. The filter assembly 50 communicates with the stream spout 42 to provide filtered cold water to the stream spout 42 when the selector valve 36 is in the stream position 38. The anterior end 188 of the cold water spray hose 186 connects to the cold water supply line 142 with the adapter tee 166 in the manner described above in reference to FIGs. ~~[[8]]~~ 9A, ~~[[8]]~~ 9B, and ~~[[9]]~~ 10.

FIG. ~~11~~12A depicts hot and cold water spray hoses 180 and 186, respectively, that are aligned coaxial to one another. In one embodiment, the hot water spray hose 180 surrounds the cold water spray hose 186. The hot water spray hose 180 detachably attaches to the proximal end 124 of the spray head 112 or to a fitting 192 which detachably attaches the hot water spray hose 180 with the opening 128 in the spray head 112. Hot water supplied to the posterior end 184 of the hot water spray hose 180 enters the cavity 126 and travels to a channel 130 which bypasses the filter assembly 50 and communicates with the spray spout 44 to provide hot water to the spray spout 44 when the selector valve 36 is in the spray position 40 (FIG. 2) .

Please replace the paragraphs beginning at page 14, line 7 and ending at page 17, line 5 with the following amended paragraphs:

As depicted in FIG. ~~44~~12B, the hot water and cold water spray hoses 180 and 186, respectively, fluidly communicate with the hot water and cold water supply lines 146 and 142, respectively, in a similar manner to FIG. ~~44~~12A. The anterior end 182 of the hot water spray hose 180 detachably attaches to a manifold 194 or the fitting 192, which detachably attaches the hot water spray hose 180 with the manifold 194. Hot water supplied to the anterior end 182 of the hot water spray hose 180 enters a manifold cavity 196 and travels to a hot water channel 198. The hot water channel 198 receives a hot water tube 200 which fluidly communicates with the hot water supply line 146. In one embodiment, the hot water tube 200 fluidly communicates with the hot water supply line 146 through the use of the adapter tee 166 or other similar type fitting. The anterior end 188 of the cold water spray hose 186 enters the manifold 194 into the manifold cavity 196 and detachably attaches to a cold water tube 202 which fluidly communicates with the cold water supply line 142. In one embodiment, the fitting 192 may couple the cold water tube 202 with the anterior end 188 of the cold water spray hose 186 to further provide a tight seal and to prevent extraction. In one embodiment, the cold water tube 202 fluidly communicates with the cold water supply line 142 through the use of an adapter tee 166 or other similar type fitting.

Fittings 192 are generally well known in the art and may include but are not limited to barbs, threads, and couplers. The foregoing embodiments describe the use of at least two fittings 192 to attach the hot and cold water spray hoses 180 and 186, respectively, to the spray head 112 and at least two fittings to attach the hot water and cold water spray hoses 180 and 186, respectively, to the hot and cold water tubes 200 and 202, respectively. FIG. ~~44~~12C depicts an

alternate embodiment of fittings 192 utilized in the present invention wherein only one fitting 192 is need to accomplish each connection.

Referring to FIGs. 1-[[11]] 12C, the present invention further comprises a method for removing contaminants from water supplied to a spray attachment 10. The method may comprise attaching the filter assembly 50 to the spray head 12 or 112 or plumbing the filter assembly 100 into the water supply lines 142 or 146 or into the hose shank 154.

In attaching the filter assembly 50 to the spray head 12 or 112 as depicted in FIGs. 1-[[5]] 6, the user first detaches the spray head 12 or 112 from the spray hose assembly 14. Then, the filter assembly 50 is detachably attached to the spray hose assembly 14 and the spray head 12 or spray head 112, whichever is applicable. One skilled in the art would recognize that the filter assembly 50 may be attached to the spray hose assembly 14 and the spray head 12 or 112 in any order. The spray hose coupling 24 is secured to the inlet 54 of the filter assembly 50 and the outlet 56 of the filter assembly 50 is secured to the opening 21 or 128, whichever is applicable, of the spray head 12 or 112. When the spray handle 16 or 116 is depressed, water is supplied to the spray hose 30, the water flows from the spray hose 30 into the inlet 54, through the housing 52 and exits through the outlet 56 to the spray head 12 or 112 and out the nozzle 18 or 118.

In one embodiment depicted in FIG. 3[[A]], when the water supply enters the inlet 54, the water travels through the end cap 60 which guides the water to channel 59, to the cartridge 58 and through the media 62, into the axial void 64, and exits through the outlet 56. The contaminants are removed from the water by bonding the contaminants to the media 62. Also, organisms are removed from the water by reacting the organisms in an oxidation/reduction reaction with the media 62, if applicable. In another embodiment depicted in FIG. [[4]] 5, the water supply passes through the inlet 54 and inlet pad 70, if applicable, of the housing 52. Next,

the water is dispersed through the chambers of media 62, and interior pads 76, if applicable, within the housing 52. The contaminants are removed from the water by bonding the contaminants to the media 62 and filters. Also, organisms are removed from the water by reacting the organisms in an oxidation/reduction reaction with the media 62, if applicable. The water supply, then, passes through the outlet pad 74 and exits through the outlet 56 of the filter assembly 50.

In a method employing the embodiment depicted in FIGs. 2, ~~10~~11, and ~~11~~12A-[[11]] 12C, the user may adjust the selector valve 36 on the spray head 12 to the spray position 40 or the stream position 38 depending on the user's preference and need for the spray attachment 10. For example, the spray position 40 may be used to rinse foods, vegetables, hands, etc., with filtered water and the stream position 38 may be utilized to fill a drinking container or when only a stream flow is desired. The spray attachment 10 depicted in FIGs. ~~10~~11, ~~11~~12A and ~~11~~12B may be adjusted to provide hot water by adjusting the selector valve 36 to the spray position 40 and filtered cold water by adjusting the selector valve 36 to the stream position 38. When the selector valve 36 is placed in the spray position 40, hot water is supplied to the faucet assembly. The hot water is then diverted into the hot water spray hose 180 and passed into the spray head 12 where the hot water bypasses the filter assembly 50 and exits through the spray spout 44. In one embodiment, the water is passed into the cavity 126 in the spray head and directed the into the channel 130 until it reaches the spray spout 44. When the selector valve 36 is placed in the stream position 42, cold water is supplied to the faucet assembly. The cold water is then diverted into the cold water spray hose 186 and passed into the inlet 54 of the filter assembly 50. After the water has traveled through the housing 52 of the filter assembly 50, in the embodiments discussed above, the water exits the outlet 56 and is directed to the stream spout 42.

Please replace the paragraphs beginning at page 17, line 16 and ending at page 18, line 16 with the following amended paragraphs:

Referring to FIG. 7 8, in another embodiment, the cold water handle 144 and/or the hot water handle 148 are placed in an “on” position to open the cold water and/or hot water supply lines 142 and 146, respectively. The water supply may then travel through the cold water and hot water supply lines 142 and 146, respectively, to the coupler tee 150. The water supply then travels from the coupler tee 150, to the hose shank 154, and through the filter assembly 100. The water supply passes through the inlet 54 and inlet pad 70, if applicable, of the housing 52. Next, the water is dispersed through the chambers of media 62, and filters, if applicable, within the housing 52. The contaminants are removed from the water by bonding the contaminants to the media 62 and filters. Also, organisms are removed from the water by reacting the organisms in an oxidation/reduction reaction with the media 62, if applicable. The water supply, then, passes through the outlet pad 74 and the outlet 56 of the filter assembly 100 into the spray hose 30. The filtered water supply is then dispensed from the spray head 12 when a user presses on the spray handle 16.

As depicted in FIGs. ~~[[8]]~~ 9A and ~~[[9]]~~ 10, an alternate method does not require the cold water and/or hot water supply lines 162 and 164, respectively, to be opened. The water supply travels from the cold water supply line 162 to the port 168 of the adapter tee 166. The water supply exits the adapter tee 166 through the port 172 and enters the filter assembly 100 through the inlet 54 and inlet pad 70, if applicable, of the housing 52. Next, the water is dispersed through the chambers of media 62, and filters, if applicable, within the housing 52. The contaminants are removed from the water by bonding the contaminants to the media 62 and

filters. Also, organisms are removed from the water by reacting the organisms in an oxidation/reduction reaction with the media 62, if applicable. The water supply, then, passes through the outlet pad 74 and outlet 56 of the filter assembly 100 into the spray hose 30. The filtered water supply is then dispensed from the spray head 12 when a user presses on the spray handle 16.

Please add the following new paragraphs after the paragraph ending at page 18, line 16:

The granular copper is substantially free of contaminants. The particle size of the granular copper media is about 120 mesh, although in typical usage the particle size is from about 40 mesh to about 200 mesh. The density of the copper media is in the range from about 3.5 to about 5 grams/cc, while the density of one embodiment is about 4.25 grams/cc. The amount of copper that may be used in the present invention is from about 90% to about 100% substantially pure copper with the preferred amount being 100%. The copper media is electrically conductive and can range in size from a fine powder to very coarse spheres or pellets. Other contaminants in water, like lead and other heavy metals, are removed or reduced as the contaminant is bonded to the copper media. Further, it is believed that the copper oxidation/reduction reaction creates a poor environment for growth. Organisms specifically controlled include fungi, algae and bacteria.

Testing has shown that known filters in the art, such as the KDF filter media, have not met standards for use in high velocity flow type applications. The KDF filter media is a copper-zinc reduction/oxidation media that has been shown by testing to reduce chlorine, as well as other contaminants in tap water. KDF filter media remove or reduce chlorine and contaminants

from water because of the electrical and catalytic potential of the reduction-oxidation (redox) reaction.

Testing, however, revealed that the KDF type 55 did not effectively remove chlorine from the tap water at a city water source that was treated with aluminum sulfate. Further investigation revealed that the aluminum sulfate treated water has a deleterious effect on the action of the KDF filter in reducing chlorine.

The present invention operates efficiently for the aluminum sulfate treated test water. Actual tests were applied in configurations containing both KDF type 55 (a copper-zinc alloy) and KDF/100C (a combination of a copper-zinc alloy and pure copper) and other filter configurations containing 100% copper. Testing demonstrated that the test sample results with the present invention were dramatically superior to the early test sample results where only KDF type 55 was used, and the later tests where both KDF type 55 and KDF/100C were used. For example, the KDF type 55 filter failed at 400 gallons, i.e., chlorine breakthrough occurred at low (less than 50%) chlorine reduction levels. The embodiment of the present invention containing 100% copper was effective at reducing the chlorine levels by greater than 90%, even beyond 4000 gallons. These test results demonstrated that the 100% copper of the present invention was superior in reducing chlorine for the specified capacity of 4000 gallons, while maximizing the water flow through the test filter.

A review of the test data for the 100% copper filter of the present invention, and KDF/100C, indicates that the 100% copper filter of the present invention has a reduction rate of 93.2% at a flow rate of 2.3 gpm after 4225 gallons, as compared to the KDF/100C reduction rate of 86.5% at a flow rate of 1.2 gpm. These results clearly indicate that the 100% copper filter of

the present invention was superior in performance to the KDF/100C configuration, and the KDF type 55 configuration.

A summary of the specific test data follows:

Copper 100C of the present invention	KDF/100C	KDF55
<u>Gallons</u> <u>Flow</u> <u>Reduction</u>	<u>Gallons</u> <u>Flow</u> <u>Reduction</u>	<u>Gallons</u> <u>Flow</u> <u>Reduction</u>
4225 2.3 gpm 93.2%	4225 1.2 gpm 86.5%	Test discontinued at 400 gallons due to poor results
Average Reduction = 94.4%	Average Reduction = 94.4%	